

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

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WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 20, 1818.

[Vol. I. FOR 1818]

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FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

[Supplementary Fragment, continued from page 306.]

But a very short time had elapsed before the wisdom of the policy adopted by Charilaus, relative to the disputes of his neighbors, was fully evinced, and ample ground of satisfaction was afforded by the course of measures his decision had necessitated them to pursue, for the attainment of their respective objects. His decision being made known to the two governments, or rather to those in authority, in these tribes, by the ambassadors, who had, upon their return, duly reported the result of their late mission to Charilaus, and who had not, in their report, failed to state the true reasons upon which the refusal of the co-operation had been explicitly and candidly set forth to them, the force and cogency, truth and correctness of which, so impressed itself upon their minds, that, notwithstanding their passions and prejudices, were strong, and in full exercise against each other, they felt a conviction, arising from the consciousness of their errors, that Charilaus was still in the right, and that the only resource now left them, for the final adjustment of their differences, was that of the establishment of a standard, to which their views and wishes might be referred, and to which they might easily conform themselves, by mutual concessions, and a reciprocal abandonment of such pretensions, as should be found, upon scrutiny, to be untenable, from the viciousness of their character, or their deviation from justice. And, is it possible, said they, among themselves, that our principles and measures have been thus construed by him, whose wisdom and prudence we have never had but just reasons for admiring: have we so conducted our disputes, as to have exposed ourselves to all the severity of the observations Charilaus made before his council, when giving his reasons for declining all interference in our quarrels! Is it true that personal aggrandizement alone, has actuated us? Have we had so little of the Christian spirit about us, as not to stop at any measures, or the commission of any crimes, provided our opponents were the victims? Have we published oblivion to the past, and pardon to all those heretofore in opposition to us, who would surrender themselves into our hands? And what has been our treatment of them, when their credulity has led them to place confidence in those assurances? Have we conformed ourselves in this dispute as if we were contending against men, subject to the same errors and frail-

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ties as ourselves, or have we been so blind to our own natures as never once to reflect that *we were also human*, and therefore as liable to err as they? besides, what are the evidences we have yet furnished, that would lead to the belief, if the amplest success attended us, that we should make others more happy, by bringing them under our dominion, than we ourselves should be, if they succeeded against us. Many years have passed away, and great has been the expenditure of human lives. We have destroyed numbers of those who have opposed us, and have lost many, very many valuable men and fellow citizens by their hands; but are we not of the same origin; have we not one common ancestry? Is not our religion the same? Do we not address the same Supreme Being, when praying for the success of our arms, and our respective causes? And further, let us inquire what are our actual feelings and sentiments upon this slight self-investigation. Are we satisfied with it? Do our consciences respond to these inquiries, in the same pleasing and agreeable manner, as after the completion of a cardinal duty, or the performance of an honest action? Let us answer to ourselves as frankly as we were candidly led to the investigation. And must we not say that Charilaus was right; if so, let us come forward manfully, and nobly tell our opponents, that, while we have seen, what we conceive to be their errors, we are not blind to our own faults, and that, to put an end to the slaughtering of each other, and check the progress of the misery attendant upon the further prosecution of our conflicting views and interests, we are disposed to meet them with a spirit of reconciliation, for the purpose of amicably adjusting the points at issue between us; that, if similar wishes are entertained on their part, whatever may be the magnitude of the obstacles, apparently in opposition to the opening of the discussions requisite for the establishment of the preliminaries of so eventful an undertaking, that they would be found to decrease, in proportion to the degree of good will, earnest fidelity, and good faith, which should be mutually brought to exercise; and that, in anticipation of the question, as to the place at which it would be proposed to fix the meeting of those persons who should be selected for the object; a proposition is tendered that the offer of the decision of this point, should be made to their neighbor, Charilaus, for whom they had both manifested their esteem, in the late unsuccessful overture to him, accompanied with the declaration of their joint wish that such

a position might be fixed upon, as would fall within his own territory and jurisdiction.

"Habere facias visum."

PEREGRINE.

*From the Newark (N. J.) Messenger.*

MR. WARD,

A gentleman had in his garden an elliptical pond, whose axes are to one another as 3 to 4, and was desirous to enclose it with a walk 6 feet broad, whose area shall be one fourth the area of the pond, required the length and breadth of the pond?

PHILO MATHEMATICUS.

A solution of the above is requested.

The above was handed to Mr. WM. LAMBERT, a scientific gentleman in this city, who has obligingly communicated the following solution.—We are also indebted to the same gentleman for the table showing the Golden Number, Epact, Dominical Letter, and Easter Sunday, for the remainder of the present century.

	Feet.	F. I. Dec.
Length of the pond,	59.2416 or 59 2.8992	
Breadth,	44.4312 or 44 5.1744	

Area of the pond,	2067.30
Area of the walk,	516.82

The ratio adopted by Adrian Metius has been used in the solution of this question.

#### A TABLE

*Of the days on which Easter Sunday will fall, from the year 1818 to 1899, inclusive.*

Years.	Golden No.	Epact.	Dom. Letter.	Easter Sun.
1818	14	23	D	March 22
1819	15	4	C	April 11
1820	16	15	BA	2
1821	17	26	G	22
1822	18	7	F	7
1823	19	18	E	March 30
1824	1	0	DC	April 18
1825	2	11	B	3
1826	3	22	A	March 26
1827	4	3	G	April 15
1828	5	14	FE	6
1829	6	25	D	19
1830	7	6	C	11
1831	8	17	B	3
1832	9	28	AG	22
1833	10	9	F	7
1834	11	20	E	March 30
1835	12	1	D	April 19
1836	13	12	CB	3
1837	14	23	A	March 26
1838	15	4	G	April 15
1839	16	15	F	March 31
1840	17	26	ED	April 19
1841	18	7	C	11
1842	19	18	B	March 27
1843	1	0	A	April 16
1844	2	11	GF	7
1845	3	22	E	March 23
1846	4	3	D	April 12
1847	5	14	C	4
1848	6	25	BA	23
1849	7	6	G	8

Years.	Golden No.	Epact.	Dom. Letter.	Easter Sun.
1850	8	17	F	March 31
1851	9	28	E	April 20
1852	10	9	DC	11
1853	11	20	B	March 27
1854	12	1	A	April 16
1855	13	12	G	8
1856	14	23	FE	March 23
1857	15	4	D	April 12
1858	16	15	C	4
1859	17	26	B	24
1860	18	7	AG	8
1861	19	18	F	March 31
1862	1	0	E	April 20
1863	2	11	D	5
1864	3	22	CB	March 27
1865	4	3	A	April 16
1866	5	14	G	1
1867	6	25	F	21
1868	7	6	ED	12
1869	8	17	C	March 28
1870	9	28	B	April 17
1871	10	9	A	9
1872	11	20	GF	March 31
1873	12	1	E	April 13
1874	13	12	D	5
1875	14	23	C	March 28
1876	15	4	BA	April 16
1877	16	15	G	1
1878	17	26	F	21
1879	18	7	E	13
1880	19	18	DC	March 28
1881	1	0	B	April 17
1882	2	11	A	9
1883	3	22	G	March 25
1884	4	3	FE	April 13
1885	5	14	D	5
1886	6	25	C	25
1887	7	6	B	10
1888	8	17	AG	1
1889	9	28	F	21
1890	10	9	E	6
1891	11	20	D	March 29
1892	12	1	CB	April 17
1893	13	12	A	2
1894	14	23	G	March 25
1895	15	4	F	April 14
1896	16	15	ED	5
1897	17	26	C	18
1898	18	7	B	10
1899	19	18	A	2

*Generals Jackson and Scott.*—The New York National Advocate, in republishing a paragraph from the Savannah Republican respecting a dispute between generals Jackson and Scott, (see our last No. page 383,) accompanied it with a statement in substance as follows: That general Scott, at a party, and to only one person, expressed an opinion unfavorable to the manner and spirit of general Jackson's celebrated general order, (see Nat. Reg. vol. 4, page 15,) as being calculated to create insubordination; and without any intention that his opinion should reach the ears of gen. Jackson. This opinion of gen. Scott's was however communicated to gen. J. in an anonymous letter, whose extreme impetuosity and irritability set his temper on fire at the supposed

insult, and a warm correspondence between the parties ensued, which, says the Advocate, we trust will be amicably adjusted.

#### LETTERS TO MR. WIRT.

The following letters, of the venerable JOHN ADAMS, to WILLIAM WIRT, Esquire, on the subject of his life of Patrick Henry, throws some new light on the early dawn of the revolution. The vigor of Mr. Adams' mind seems not to be much impaired, notwithstanding his great age, being, we believe, 83 or 84 years old. These letters having found their way into the newspapers, we give them to our readers:

Quincy, January 5, 1818.

SIR,—Your sketches of the life of Mr. Henry have given me a rich entertainment. I will not compare them to the Sybil, conducting Eneas to see the ghosts of departed sages and heroes in the regions below; but to an angel conveying me to the abodes of the blessed on high to converse with the spirits of just men made perfect. The names of Henry, Lee, Bland, Pendleton, Washington, Rutledge, Dickinson, Wythe, and many others, will ever thrill through my veins with an agreeable sensation. I am not about to make any critical remarks upon your work at present. But, sir,

Erant heroes ante Agamemnona multi,  
Or, not to garble Horace,  
Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona  
Multi: sed omnes illacrymabiles  
Urgentur, ignotique longa  
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

If I could go back to the age of thirty-five, Mr. Wirt, I would endeavor to become your rival—not in elegance of composition, but in a simple narration of facts, supported by records, histories and testimonies, of irrefragable authority. I would adopt, in all its modesty, your title, "Sketches of the life and writings of James Otis, of Boston." And, in imitation of your example, I would introduce portraits of a long catalogue of illustrious men, who were agents in the revolution, in favor of it or against it.

Jeremiah Gridley, the father of the bar in Boston, and the preceptor of Pratt, Otis, Thatcher, Cushing, and many others; Benjamin Pratt, chief justice of New York; colonel John Tynge, James Otis, of Boston, the hero of the biography; Oxenbridge Thatcher, Jonathan Sewall, attorney general and judge of admiralty; Samuel Quincy, solicitor general; Daniel Lenard, now chief justice of Bermuda; Josiah Quincy, the Boston Cicero; Richard Dana, and Francis Dana, his son, first minister to Russia, and afterwards chief justice; Jonathan Mayhew, D. D. Samuel Cooper, D. D. Charles Chauncey, D. D. James Warren and his wife; Joseph Warren, of Bunker's Hill; John Winthrop, professor at Harvard college and a member of council; Samuel Dexter, the father; John Worthington, of Springfield; Jos. Hawley, of North Hampton, and James Lovel, of Boston; governors Shirley, Pownall, Bernard, Hutchinson, Hancock, Bowdoin, Adams, Sullivan and Gerry; lieutenant governor Oliver, chief justice Oliver, judge Edmund Trowbridge, judge William Cushing, and Timothy Ruggles, ought not to be omitted. The military characters Ward, Lincoln, Warren,

Knox, Brooks, Heath, &c. must come in of course. Nor should Benjamin Kent, Samuel Swift or John Reed, be forgotten.

I envy none of the well merited glories of Virginia, or any of her sages or heroes. But, sir, I am jealous of the honor of Massachusetts.

The resistance to the British system for subjugating the colonies began in 1760, and in the month of February, 1764, James Otis electrified the town of Boston, the province of Massachusetts Bay, and the whole continent, more than Patrick Henry ever did in the whole course of his life. If we must have panegyrics and hyperboles, I must say that, if Mr. Henry was Demosthenes, and Mr. Richard Henry Lee Cicero, James Otis was Isaiah and Ezekiel united.

I hope, sir, that some young gentleman, of the ancient and honorable family of "The Searchers," will hereafter do impartial justice both to Virginia and Massachusetts.

After all this freedom, I assure you, sir, it is no flattery when I congratulate the nation on the acquisition of an attorney general of such talents and industry as your "sketches" demonstrate.

With great esteem, I am, sir, your friend and humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.  
Mr. Wirt, attorney general  
of the United States.

Quincy, Jan. 23, 1818.

SIR,—I thank you for your kind letter of the 12th of this month. As I esteem the character of Mr. Henry an honor to our country, and your volume a masterly delineation of it, I gave orders to purchase it as soon as I heard of it; but was told it was not to be had in Boston. I have seen it only by great favor on a short loan. A copy from the author would be worth many by purchase. It may be sent to me by the mail.

From a personal acquaintance, perhaps I might say a friendship, with Mr. Henry of more than forty years, and from all that I have heard or read of him, I have always considered him as a gentleman of deep reflection, keen sagacity, clear foresight, daring enterprise, inflexible intrepidity, and untainted integrity; with an ardent zeal for the liberties, the honor and felicity of his country and his species. All this you justly, as I believe, represent him to have been. There are, however, remarks to be made upon your work, which, if I had the eyes and hands, I would, in the spirit of friendship, attempt. But my hands, and eyes, and life, are but for a moment.

When congress had finished their business, as they thought, in the autumn of 1774, I had, with Mr. Henry, before we took leave of each other, some familiar conversation, in which I expressed a full conviction that our resolves, declaration of rights, enumeration of wrongs, petitions, remonstrances and addresses, associations and non-importation agreements, however they might be expected in America, and however necessary to cement the union of the colonies, would be but waste water in England. Mr. Henry said they might make some impression among the people of England, but agreed with me that they would be totally lost upon the government. I had just received a short and hasty letter, written to me by major Joseph Hawley, of Northampton, containing "a few broken hints," as he called them, of what he thought was proper to be done, and concluding with these words, "after all we must fight." This letter I read to Mr. Henry, who lis-

tened with great attention, and as soon as I had pronounced the words, "after all we must fight," he raised his head, and, with an energy and vehemence that I can never forget, broke out with "By G— I am of that man's mind." I put the letter into his hand, and when he had read it he returned it to me, with an equally solemn asseveration, that he agreed entirely in opinion with the writer. I considered this as a sacred oath, upon a very great occasion, and could have sworn it as religiously as he did, and by no means inconsistent with what you say, in some part of your book, that he never took the Sacred Name in vain.

As I knew the sentiments with which Mr. Henry left congress in the autumn of 1774, and knew the chapter and verse from which he had borrowed the sublime expression, "we must fight," I was not at all surprised at your history, in the 122d page, in the note, and in some of the preceding and following pages. Mr. Henry only pursued, in March, 1775, the views and vows of November, 1774.

The other delegates from Virginia returned to their state in full confidence that all our grievances would be redressed. The last words that Mr. Richard Henry Lee said to me when we parted, were, "*we shall infallibly carry all our points. You will be completely relieved; all the offensive acts will be repealed; the army and fleet will be recalled; and Britain will give up her foolish project.*"

Washington only was in doubt. He never spoke in public. In private he joined with those who advocated a non-exportation as well as a non-importation agreement. With both he thought we should prevail; without either he thought it doubtful. Henry was clear in one opinion, Richard Henry Lee in an opposite opinion, and Washington doubted between the two. Henry, however, appeared, in the end, to be exactly in the right.

Oratory, Mr. Wirt, as it consists in expressions of the countenance, graces of attitude and motion, and intonation of voice, although it is altogether superficial and ornamental, will always command admiration—yet it deserves little veneration. Flashes of wit, coruscations of imagination and gay pictures—what are they? Strict truth, rapid reason and pure integrity, are the only essential ingredients in sound oratory. I flatter myself that Demosthenes, by his "action! action! action!" meant to express the same opinion. To speak of American oratory, ancient or modern, would lead me too far, and beyond my depth. I must conclude with fresh assurances of the high esteem of your humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

Wm. Wirt, esq.

attorney general U. S.

Quincy, March 7, 1818.

DEAR SIR,—Be pleased to accept my cordial thanks for the present of an elegant copy of your Sketches of Mr. Henry. I know not whether I shall ever have time to make you any other return than thanks; but as I see you wish to investigate the sources of the American revolution, if you will give me leave, I will give such hints as my memory affords, to assist you.

In 1764 was published in Boston a pamphlet, "The Sentiments of a British American," the motto of which ought to have warned Great Britain to desist from her tyrannical system of taxation—

"Asellum in prato timidus pascebat senex.

Is hostium clamore subito territus

Suadebat asino fugere, non possent capi.

Ait ille lentus; quzso num binas mihi

Clitellas impositurum victorum putas?

Senex negavit. Ergo quid refert mea

Cui serviam? Clitellas dum portem meas."

Phadrus.

Considering an act of parliament of the fourth year of George the third, for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, he says the first objection is, that "a tax is laid on several commodities, to be raised and levied in the plantations, and to be remitted home to England." This is esteemed as a grievance, inasmuch as they are laid without the consent of the representatives of the colonies. It is esteemed an essential British right that no person shall be subject to any tax but what in person, or by his representative, he has a voice in laying.

I am indebted to you, Mr. Wirt, for the rehearsal of this pretty little thing. I had not seen it for fifty-four years, and should never have seen it again, if your book had not excited me, having no copy of it, to borrow it, as a great favor, for a short time. It was written by Oxenbridge Thatcher, a barrister at law, in Boston. There is so much resemblance between this pamphlet and Mr. Jay's address to the people of England, written in congress, ten years afterwards, that, as Johnson said of his *Rasselas* and Voltaire's *Candid*, the world might suspect that the one gave occasion to the other.

In this year, 1764, was published in Boston, "The rights of the British colonies asserted and proved—by James Otis, esq." This work was read in manuscript in the house of representatives of Massachusetts, in 1764, and though not ordered by them to be published, it was printed with their knowledge: In it these propositions are asserted as fundamental.

"1. That the supreme and subordinate powers of legislation should be free, and sacred in the hands where the community have once rightfully placed them.

"2. The supreme national legislature cannot be altered, justly, till the commonwealth is dissolved; nor a subordinate legislature taken away without forfeiture or other good cause. Nor can the subjects of the subordinate government be reduced to a state of slavery, and reduced to the despotic rule of others.

"3. No legislature, supreme or subordinate, has a right to make itself arbitrary.

"4. The supreme legislative cannot justly assume a power of ruling by extempore, arbitrary decrees, but is bound to dispense justice, by known settled rules, and by duly authorized independent judges.

"5. The supreme power cannot take from any man any part of his property, without his consent in person, or by his representative.

"6. The legislature cannot transfer the power of making laws to any other hands."

"These are the bounds which by God and nature are fixed—Hitherto have they a right to come, and no farther.

"1st. To govern by stated laws.

"2dly Those laws should have no end ultimately but the good of the people.

"3dly. That taxes are not to be laid upon the people, but by their consent or by deputation.



"4thly. Their whole power is not transferable."

These are the first principles of law and justice; the great barriers of a free state, and of the British constitution in particular.—I ask, I want, no more.

This work, Mr. Wirt, which, in 1764, was as familiar to me as my alphabet, I had not seen for fifty four years, and should never have seen it again, if your "Sketches," for which I again thank you, had not aroused me. With some pains, and as great a favor, I have obtained the loan of it, from Wm. Smith Shaw, Esq. the indefatigable collector of literary curiosities in the Athenæum.

In page seventy three of Mr. Otis' pamphlet is a learned and elaborate demonstration, that all acts of parliament, laying taxes on the colonies without their consent, were null and void.

In an appendix to this work, is a copy of instructions given by the city of Boston, at their annual meeting in May, 1764, to their representatives, Royal Tyler, JAMES OTIS, Thomas Cushing and Oxenbridge Thatcher, Esqs. These instructions were drawn by Samuel Adams, who was one of the committee, appointed by the town, for that purpose. These instructions are a sample of that simplicity, purity and harmony of style, which distinguished all the productions of Mr. Adams' pen. I wish I could transcribe the whole; but the paragraph most directly to the present purpose is the following.

"But what still heightens our apprehensions is, that these unexpected proceedings may be preparatory to new TAXATIONS upon us. For, if our trade may be taxed, why not our lands? Why not the produce of our lands and every thing we possess or make use of? This, we apprehend, annihilates our charter right to govern and tax ourselves. It strikes at our British privileges, which, as we have never forfeited them, we hold in common with our fellow subjects, who are natives of Britain. If taxes are laid upon us, in any shape, without our having a legal representation where they are laid, are we not reduced from the character of free subjects to the miserable state of miserable slaves?"

This whole work was published more than a year before Mr. Henry's resolutions were moved or composed.

Excuse the trouble I give you, and believe me to be, sir, your obliged friend and humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

WILLIAM WIRT, ESQ.

*Attorney-general of the United States.*

#### MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

*Tuesday, June 2*—The two Houses being in convention, his Excellency appeared, accompanied by his Council, and the public officers of State, and delivered the following

#### SPEECH:

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*

*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.*

A REVIEW of the past, and an examination of the existing circumstances of the Commonwealth can never be more pertinent or useful than on occasions like the present. The practical effects of laws upon society furnish the legislator with the most instructive political lessons, and the safest guides for his future conduct. Laws, which time that so unerringly develops the merit and demerit of every thing human, has proved to be

adapted to the genius and circumstances of the people command respect and challenge perpetuation.—And such appears to be the happy adaptation of the civil statutes of the Commonwealth, to our actual condition, as to afford little room for legislative correction. The field of Legislation being thus narrowed, the duties of the Legislature will be less onerous; and you may pursue, with less divided attention, the melioration of the criminal code, and the promotion of objects of general utility.

Humanity has long bewailed the miseries which crimes have brought upon society, and the efforts of many individuals and of governments have been continually making to prevent their perpetration. Some very ingenious and learned men, particularly of the last and present centuries, indulging in abstracted views of the human character and of human rights, have proscribed all capital and corporeal punishments, not only as cruel and sanguinary, as unjustifiable and useless, but as tending to produce the crimes they were designed to prevent; and the origin of punishment has been referred to an ardent spirit of domination, or to the malignant passions of men in power.

Benevolence and humanity would delight in the idea that crimes and punishments were speedily to terminate. Hopes have even been cherished by many philanthropists in our own country, that under a mild and mitigated system of penal and criminal law, the utility of public punishments would diminish or cease. But deductions from the hypothetical rights of individuals, and the perfectability of man, are too subtle and indistinct to be assumed as practical maxims of jurisprudence. If the right of a government to inflict a high degree of punishment be denied, it will be difficult to define a point at which the right to punish in any degree shall commence.

Meeting the question upon the broad ground of justice and public utility, the government of Massachusetts, maintaining the right to punish, has abolished many of the ancient laws which ordained the infliction of death as a punishment.—An appeal to our present statutes will show that great improvements in favour of human weakness have been effected. We can only, however, permit ourselves to boast of an approximation to a due adjustment of punishments to the various grades of offences. Crimes are daily perpetrated, and much remains to be done. Even in the present improved state of our own country, when the spirit of liberty, of philosophy, and of the christian religion, have united to suppress vice and crimes, to mitigate the rigour of punishments and to endow them with a reforming power, we painfully witness the protracted prevalence of vice and depravity: And it continues to be the indispensable, though irksome duty of a Christian Legislature to ordain punishment for crimes; and by good and wholesome laws protect the persons and property of the orderly and virtuous, against the depredations and outrage of the unprincipled and audacious.

The utility of a concentrated system of penal and criminal law, in which punishment shall be graduated by the nature and aggravation of crimes, and adapted to the actual state of society and public sentiment, was duly appreciated by your immediate predecessors; and I have great satisfaction in adding, that a revision of the criminal code of this Commonwealth was, to the

fullest extent, referred to a committee of three of our most learned and distinguished jurists, designated by the legislature in the month of February last; from whose talents and labours we anticipate the most salutary results.

In adverting to objects of general utility, I limit my own views to inviting your attention to considerations of that character. The present period being a time of peace, the citizens not only of this State, but of the other States in this confederacy, are assiduously availing themselves of the moment to cultivate and improve the arts of life, and to augment the means of personal and social enjoyment. And it is worthy of particular remark, that in some, if not in the most of the States, large appropriations of money have been made by their Legislature to animate individual labor, and to give effect to combined enterprise. By a reference to the statutes of Virginia it will be seen, that, soon after the termination of the late war, a "Board of Public works" was instituted, vested with full power to pledge that State in a limited ratio, as a party to any enterprise founded on public utility that should be approved by the Board. By referring to the statutes of the state of New-York, of a more recent date, it will be found that the Legislature has assumed in behalf of that State, the construction of a Canal from Lake Erie to the confluence of the Mohawk river with the Hudson, and of another canal to communicate with Lake Champlain and the last mentioned river.

In concerns of high import Massachusetts has not been accustomed to want decision or zeal.—Her fiscal resources, liberated by the late repeal of the internal revenue laws of the United States, are various, and might be rendered productive.—In the present state of peace and general prosperity, rich as she is in her agriculture, in her various fisheries and manufactures, but especially in her commerce, and the redundant capital of her citizens, she ought to feel herself, without the pressure of additional taxes on the great body of the people, amply competent to every object of general improvement and advantage that can offer itself to her patronage.

The project of cutting a canal through the peninsula of Cape Cod has repeatedly engaged the attention of the Legislature. The magnitude of that object in relation not only to the coasting trade and commerce of this State, but of the United States, and the facility of communication it would afford, in the event of a war, between Massachusetts bay and the waters leading to ports on the Delaware and in the Chesapeake, as well as to the contiguous States of Rhode Island, Connecticut and New-York, unite in recommending the merits of the undertaking to thorough examination; whence motives may be eventually derived for the government of this State, and that of the United States, efficaciously to further its accomplishment.

To encourage industry, the great source of competence, and the friend of health and good morals, always merits the care of the Legislature. Improvement in the arts is progressive; and, besides that prepossessions in favor of established customs and practices oppose themselves to reform, most men are obliged to labor for subsistence and pursue those plans of execution to which they have been habituated. In agriculture few individuals possess the means of instituting those extensive and elaborate experiments, by

which the powers of soil and climate are developed. Nothing perhaps can more decidedly evince the intelligent and guardian care of the legislature over this interesting branch of political economy, than the establishment of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and other institutions for the advancement of similar subjects, together with the liberal grants of money from the treasury, which have been made in aid of individual contributions. Through the agency of these institutions, and the persevering and generous efforts of the gentlemen by whom they are administered, a lively impulse has been imparted to agriculture, and every portion of the State is flourishing under their genial influence.

Among the numerous objects which at all times are interesting to the people and government of the Commonwealth, the department of the treasury is one of the most prominent. Although by the adoption of the constitution of the government of the United States, the several States have relinquished the most productive sources of revenue, yet from those branches over which the states retain a concurrent jurisdiction, a competent supply, not only for the support of government and payment of the State debt may be derived, but for extraordinary contingencies, and the occasional encouragement of any important branch of political economy that may solicit the fostering care of the state.

At this time it merits particular notice, that for more than twenty years a considerable proportion of the money received into the treasury has been derived from the payment of the interest, and part of the principal, of the United States stock belonging to the Commonwealth. Thus an amount of the Six Per Cent. Stock of the United States, amounting in the year 1796 to eight hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars, is reduced to twenty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents; which stock will be extinguished on the first day of October of the present year. The deferred stock, which in the year 1802 amounted to four hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and sixty-seven dollars, is now reduced to one hundred and seventy-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-five cents. But by the arrangements of the United States treasury, under the provisions of sundry acts of Congress, instalments of this stock are to be annually paid together with the interest until the first of October, 1824, when this stock will likewise be extinguished.

From an estimate that has been communicated to me by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, it appears that extraordinary occurrences excepted, the balance of outstanding taxes in the hands of collectors and sheriffs; the avails of the tax on banks; the sums arising from the payment of the interest, and several instalments of the principal of U. States stock; together with a small amount of interest to be received from sundry individuals who are debtors to the State, will enable the treasurer to meet all the demands which will be made upon his department in the course of the current year. But inasmuch as the whole of the old six per cent. stock will be extinguished in October, and as it is probable that at least equal demands will be made upon the treasury, in succeeding years, a deficiency of revenue after the expiration of the present year may occur. And it is submitted to your wisdom, gentlemen, whe-

ther some mode of supplying the demand and placing the finances of the state upon a stable and productive foundation, should not in the mean time be devised? An arrangement of this nature will rise in importance should a reduction and extinction of the debt of the state be contemplated.

In selecting sources of revenue all those considerations which appertain to so delicate a subject will undoubtedly have their merited weight in your deliberations. The farming interest has ever been disposed to contribute its share of the fiscal demands of the State; and on great emergencies when dangers have pressed on the Commonwealth, its efforts have been limited only by the occasion. The consequences however of drawing revenue too copiously from this source, though first felt by the agriculturist himself, operate remotely upon every class of society. Little objection can be urged against the moderate tax now laid on polls. But taxes on labor must increase its price, or be drawn from that portion of the product of it, which, to maintain the laborer in full vigor, ought to be appropriated to his subsistence. Taxes on polls and real estates, susceptible of being only annually laid and being slow and expensive in collection, must be circumscribed in amount. But revenue derived from trade and commerce, from duties and luxuries and on articles which are consumed or used only, or chiefly by the wealthy, while they admit of indefinite extension, are collected with promptness, with facility and little expense.

The Secretary will lay before you, gentlemen, for your information, the report of a special Committee of the House of Representatives in Congress, on the subject of the claims of this Commonwealth against the government of the United States, together with sundry accompanying documents; the consideration of which report was postponed till the next session. Although the merits of the claim have never been discussed in the National Legislature, yet, considering the nature and magnitude of the object for which the expenditures were incurred; the danger of menaced invasion at the period when a large proportion of the disbursements was required, upon a maritime frontier of more than five hundred miles in extent; the remarkable unanimity of sentiment which then prevailed among all classes of our citizens, and the cordiality with which they united their labors and zeal in raising works of defence against the common enemy; and more especially the liberal and unhesitating manner in which the resources of the State were employed, as well for the defence of the posts, navy and other property of the United States, as for the immediate protection of its own territory and population, we may confidently presume that the general merits of the claim will be duly appreciated, and that the enlightened statesmen to whom are now confided the destinies of our nation will authorize a reimbursement. In this expectation we feel the greater confidence from witnessing the adoption of those liberal and comprehensive views of general policy which have elevated the United States to their present exalted grade in the scale of nations.

It is not deemed necessary on this occasion to advert to considerations which have only an indirect bearing on the subject in question. Whatever agency Massachusetts may have had in es-

tablishing the national government, or however great her sacrifices or valuable her contributions in supporting its existence and efficiency, in the spirit of amity and accommodation which produced the compact, we concede that she enjoys an equivalent. And estimating and remunerating her contributions and various efforts for the public defence, she asks only the same measures of justice and equity that has been observed for analogous expenditures towards her sister states.

That the constitution of the United States has been productive of the most beneficial effects; that the blessings resulting from it have transcended the utmost hopes of the sages who framed, and the states which adopted it, are subjects of high gratulation and joy, and of devout gratitude to that Being who rules among the nations. But to ensure a continuance of its beneficial effects, the principles upon which it was founded must be maintained in their purity.

The primary apprehensions of many of its friends, which arose from an imagined imbecility in its structure, have subsided; and the severe trials it has sustained sufficiently demonstrate its tone and vigor. The proofs of its strength, however, have been intermingled with admonitions of its tendency to accumulate power by refinement and construction; and should the time arrive when the sovereignty of the states shall be merged in the general government, the catastrophe must probably be effected by the extension of constructive prerogatives. Whatever difficulties may occur in drawing a line between those rights which have been surrendered and those which are retained by the states, it is to be remembered that on every question of doubtful import, touching the distribution of power, a favorable construction is due to the individual states, under a provision sacred as it is decisive, that all powers not expressly given are withheld.

In support of this doctrine, which I deem essential to the preservation of the true nature of our institutions of government, it is highly satisfactory to be able to cite the opinions of the president of the United States, and of his immediate predecessor. The opinion of the latter was expressed in giving his negative, among the last acts of his administration, to a bill that had passed both houses of congress, on the subject of making appropriations for roads and canals. Among the reasons he assigns for exercising the right of negative, he observes, "That such a power is not expressly given by the constitution, and that it cannot be deduced from any part of it without an inadmissible latitude of construction; and believing also that the permanent success of the constitution depends on a definite partition of powers." And the president, in his message, at the opening of the late session of the national legislature, expressed a concurrent opinion on the same constitutional question, upon the ground "that congress do not possess the right assumed in the bill; that it is not contained in any of the specified powers granted to congress; nor," the president adds, "can I consider it incident to, or as a necessary mean, for carrying into effect any of the powers specifically granted." Further to illustrate this important subject, and at the same time to point out the legitimate mode of acquiring power in instances where the distribution of it may be equivocal, the message adds that, "in cases of doubtful construction, it comports with

the nature and origin of our institutions, and will contribute much to preserve them, to apply to our constituents for an explicit grant of power."

Under this aspect it must yield us the highest satisfaction to reflect that constitutional principles bear with paramount weight on our national councils; and, forbearing on my part to interpose an opinion on the subject of allusion, we may feel confident that while the great and vital provisions of our constitution are thus tenderly and watchfully guarded, the rights of the states and the liberties of the people will remain unimpaired.

Gentlemen, we may recognize the general course, but can never enumerate the instances of divine goodness to our fathers, nor to ourselves. Future events are inscrutable. But we see and feel that the condition of our country is flourishing and happy; and it demands our gratitude. The fathers of the revolution indeed promised us much; but more is realized. They promised us liberty; and on what portion of the earth were the blessings of it ever enjoyed to an equal extent? They taught us the value and inspired the hope of religious freedom; and what impediment here exists to limit the human mind in the pursuit of truth? What authority to bind and enslave the conscience? Nor is that all. From institutions founded on the basis of justice and equal rights, a peculiar spring and force has been imparted to the American character; and our nation, though but of yesterday, is rivalling in science, in arms, and the useful arts, the attainments of the most antient and improved nations of Europe. While then we admire and venerate the wisdom of our fathers, let us unite in the sentiments of gratitude to a benevolent Providence for all our exalted privileges and social blessings.

The secretary will lay before you a letter I have recently received from the honorable Eli P. Ashmun, resigning his seat in the senate of the United States.

Some further communications will be made to you hereafter by message; and I shall derive great satisfaction in uniting my own endeavors with yours to promote the public weal.

JOHN BROOKS.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*The horse and the viper.* By a late report read before the Royal institute of France, it appears that the great viper called *Fer de lance*, is one of the most dreadful scourges of the West-Indies, but is found only in Martinique, St. Lucia, and another small island. This viper is so savage, that the moment it sees any person, it immediately erects itself, and springs upon him. In raising itself, it rests upon four equal circles, formed by the lower part of the body: when it springs, these circles are suddenly dissolved—After the spring, if it should miss its object, it may be attacked with advantage; but this requires considerable courage; for as soon as it can erect itself again, the assailant runs the greatest risk of being bitten. Often, too, it is so bold, as to follow the enemy by leaps and bounds, instead of fleeing from him; and it does not cease the pursuit till its revenge is glutted. In its erect position it is so much the more formidable, because it is as high as a man, can even bite a person upon horseback. M. Morreau de Joinville was

once riding through a wood, when his horse reared; and when the rider looked round to discover the cause of the animal's terror, he perceived a *Fer de lance* viper standing quite erect in a bush of bamboo; and heard it hiss several times. He would have fired at it with his pistol, but the affrighted horse drew back so ungovernably, that he was obliged to look about for somebody to hold him. He now espied at some distance, a negro upon the ground, wallowing in his blood, and cutting with a blunt knife the flesh from the wound occasioned by the bite of the same viper. When the author acquainted him with his intention of killing the serpent, he earnestly opposed it, as he wished to take it alive, and make use of it for his cure, according to the superstitious notion of the negroes. He presently rose cut some lianes, made a snare with them, and then concealing himself behind the bush near the viper, he attracted its attention by a low whistling noise, and suddenly throwing a noose over the animal, drew it tight, and secured his enemy. M. Morreau saw this negro a twelve month afterwards, but he had not perfectly recovered the use of the limb bitten by the viper. The negroes persecute these vipers with the greatest acrimony. When they have killed one they cut off its head, and bury it deep in the earth, that no mischief may be done by the fangs, which are dangerous after the death of the animal. Men and beasts shun this formidable reptile; the birds manifest the same antipathy for that as they do for owls in Europe, and a small one of the *larva* kind, even gives warning by its cry, that a viper is at hand.

*Animal Flower*—The inhabitants of St. Lucia have discovered a most singular plant. In a cavern of that isle, near the sea, is a large basin from twelve to fifteen feet deep, the water of which is very brackish, and the bottom composed of rocks. From these, at all times, proceed certain substances, which present a first sight, beautiful flowers, of a bright shining color, and pretty nearly resembling our marigolds—only that their tint is more lively. These seeming flowers, on the approach of a hand or instrument, retire, like a snail, out of sight. On examining their substance closely, there appear, in the middle of the disk, four brown filaments, resembling spiders' legs, which move round a kind of petals with a pretty brisk and spontaneous motion. These legs have pincers to seize their prey; and, upon seizing it, the yellow petals immediately close, so that it cannot escape. Under this exterior of a flower is a brown stalk, of the bigness of a raven's quill, and which appears to be the body of some animal. It is probable this strange creature lives on the spawn of fish, and the marine insects thrown by the sea into the basin. [D. Adv.]

#### From the National Advocate.

*Peaches and Plums.*—Many conjectures have long been afloat respecting the cause of the destruction of fruit trees, particularly those of the peach and plum—some have ascribed it to a worm in the root, others to an epidemic, and affirmed, that when one tree was infected the disorder was communicated to others. I have, however, long held a different opinion, and have now become fully satisfied, that the evil originates from the sting of an insect, commonly called a



beetle, or Scarabows, evidently of the Coleoptera tribe. This insect is about the size of a large pole bean, of a dark brown colour; millions of them have this season appeared, and are found in spading up gardens, and ploughing. Early in the morning they shelter themselves about three inches under ground, where they continue in a kind of torpid state, until night, when they crawl out, take the wing, and buzz among the branches of the trees like a swarm of bees; they feed on the leaves and sting the tender branches of the trees, which sting is so poisonous as to effect the juices of the whole tree, and to cause the leaves to turn yellow, and crinkle, and the tree to die. The early fruit has already been stung, and will doubtless drop, or become wormy. I publish this with a hope that some one more competent than myself may make a more thorough examination, and point out a remedy.

#### AGRICOLA.

*Yellow Dye.*—A chemist of Copenhagen has discovered a brilliant yellow matter for dyeing in potatoe tops. The mode of obtaining it is by cutting the top when in flower, and bruising and pressing it to extract the juice. Linen or woolen soaked in this liquor during 48 hours, takes a fine, solid and permanent yellow color. If the cloth be afterwards plunged in a blue dye, it then acquires a beautiful permanent green color.

#### FREE MASONS EXCOMMUNICATED.

*Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this city, from his friend in Alicant.*

"Last week, the Clergy excommunicated from their Churches all Freemasons; also all persons who may have in their possession any book of Masonry, and who may know of a mason and not inform against him. Poor fools! how can they point out a mason, unless he should declare himself: which he certainly would not, as the Inquisition would imprison him for life. There is a Col. Fernando, a worthy and brave officer, now in close confinement in the Castle, where he has been eighteen months. He was seized at the dead hour of night, and carried from his bed to a prison by these wretches, for being, as they supposed, a mason." *N. Haven paper, May 29.*

#### A warning to quacks.

Before the supreme court, now sitting in this town, a verdict for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars damage has been obtained against Richard Ransom Smith, professing himself a physician and surgeon, for mal practice. A boy of fourteen having wounded his eye with a penknife, application was made to Smith. An ointment, composed, as nearly as could be ascertained, of *lard, precipitate, and spirits of turpentine*, was the ingenious composition applied for its cure, but in consequence of which it was irreparably injured. It appears that the defendant had practised for a considerable time upon the credulity of the public. Among other impositions, was that of selling at an enormous price, a receipt for the cure of cancers, taken verbatim from Motherby's Medical Dictionary. [*Mas. Sig.*]

#### From a Paris Paper.

*Antiquities in Egypt.*—M. Bolzoni, sent by the English government to collect monuments of antiquity in Egypt, for the British Museum, addressed the following letter to Visconti, for the pur-

pose of its publication in the Paris papers. The illustrious *savant*, when the letter arrived, was unhappily no more. Our readers will no doubt be gratified by our executing the intentions of M. Bolzoni. The letter is as follows:—

"*Cairo, Jan. 9, 1818.*—I am just arrived from Upper Egypt, and preparing to return into Nubia for the third time.

"When I first visited Thebes, in 1816, I succeeded in embarking on the Nile, the upper part of the famous statue of Memnon. This grand fragment, which lay for so many ages in the ruins of the palaces destroyed by Cambyzes, is actually on its way to the British Museum. It is a colossal bust from a single block of granite, ten feet in height from the breast to the top of the head, and twelve tons weight. Other travellers before me, had formed the design of conveying it to Europe, but abandoned their intention from the difficulty of finding means of transporting such a mass the distance of two miles, to embark it on the Nile, by which alone it could reach Alexandria.—I have succeeded in effecting this, without machinery, and solely by the labor of Arabs, however ill-suited such rude efforts to a people sunk in the indolence of the savage state. It accordingly took the labor of six months.

"From Thebes, I returned up towards Nubia, to examine the grand temple of Ybsambul, which is buried more than two thirds of its height in the sand, near the second cataract. There I found inhabitants very unfavorable to my views, and on whose part I prepared myself to encounter difficulties. I, however, from the advanced state of the season, was induced to postpone this enterprise to another time.

"In the mean time I went back to Thebes, where I employed myself in new excavations, near the temple of Karnack. It was there I found, many feet under ground, a range of Sphynxes, within a wall. These Sphynxes, with a lion's head upon a woman's bust, are of black granite, of the ordinary size, and for the most part finely executed. There was in the same place, a statue of Jupiter Ammon, in white marble.

"It was not until my second voyage, in 1817, that I discovered the head of a colossus, much larger than that of Memnon. It was of granite, and formed out of a single block—it measured of itself ten feet from the neck to the top of the mitre, with which the head is covered. It is in excellent preservation; the polish is still as fine as if it just came from the hands of the statuary.

"After this, I resumed the way to Nubia, where so many hard trials awaited me. The people of this country are utterly savage, and have no idea of hospitality. They refused us the common necessities of life; neither entreaty nor promise had any effect upon them; we were obliged to live upon Turkish wheat diluted in water. By dint, however, of patience and courage, after twenty-two days of incessant travelling I had the happiness of finding myself in the temple of Ybsambul, where no European foot ever trod before, and which presents an excavation much more vast than any to be found in Nubia or Egypt, except the tombs which I discovered at Thebes.

"The temple of Ybsambul is 152 feet long, and contains four chambers and a large court, where are to be seen eight colossal figures, 30 feet high. The columns and walls are covered with hieroglyphics and figures, in good preservation. This temple must, therefore, have been spared by

Cambyses, and the other ravagers, who came after him. I brought away from this some antiques, two lions with vulture's heads, and a little statue of Jupiter Ammon.

"On returning through Thebes, I again viewed those objects which have excited the attention of travellers of every nation—I mean the tombs of the kings of Egypt.

"It was well known, that independently of these tombs, which are open, there were others under ground; but no person had yet discovered in what precise spot. After employing myself for a considerable time in observing attentively the situation of Thebes, I found a clue to lead me on my way, and having made several excavations, I met with six of them. One is that of Apis, as is signified by the mummy of an ox, which was found there. The mummy is filled with asphaltus. It is impossible for me to give you an idea of the grandeur and magnificence of this tomb.

"It is certainly the most curious and astonishing thing in Egypt, and impresses one with the highest idea of the workmanship of the ancient inhabitants. The interior, from one extremity to the other, is 190 feet, contains a great number of apartments and galleries. The walls are every where covered with hieroglyphics and bas reliefs, in fresco colors, which are brighter than any color we have, and are as fresh as if they had been only just put on. But the finest antique in this place is in the principal chamber. It is a sarcophagus, formed of a single piece of alabaster, 9 feet 7 inches long, three feet 9 inches wide, the interior and exterior being equally covered with hieroglyphics and figures, hollowed with a chisel. This sarcophagus sounds like a silver bell, and is as transparent as ice. No doubt, when I shall have it transported to England, as I hope to do successfully, it will be esteemed as one of the most precious treasures of which an European museum can boast.

#### PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

On the 11th instant the president of the United States returned to Norfolk from his excursion to Lake Drummond and Elizabeth City, N. C. On the 12th he partook of a public dinner at the Exchange Coffee House, prepared by the citizens for the occasion. The papers say the company consisted of about 200 persons of the first respectability of that borough. As usual, at public dinners, a set of toasts were drank. An address was also presented to the president, who returned the following answer:

*To John E. Holt, esq. mayor of the borough of Norfolk.*

SIR,—No object is more interesting to the United States than the adoption of a judicious system of defence, and the establishment and construction of such fortifications as may be found necessary for the security of our maritime and inland frontiers. Such a system, well executed, may prevent wars, and it cannot fail, should wars become inevitable, to mitigate their calamities. The attention of congress has been wisely directed to this great object, and ample funds have been provided for it. It is my duty to exert my utmost efforts to give it effect; and on these efforts my country may rely.

It is our felicity to live under a government capable of securing to us, by a wise, honest and efficient exercise of its powers, all the blessings of which civil society is susceptible. While the movement of the government, in all its branches, corresponds with the great and sublime principles on which it is founded, no citizen will ever have cause to complain that any of his rights have been violated. Happily, this faithful and harmonious movement is placed beyond the reach of danger. Deriving all its power from the people, it must be administered for their advantage, while the people continue to be virtuous, well informed, and attentive to their interests. It is a cause of heart-felt satisfaction to us all, and of grateful acknowledgement to the Supreme Creator of the world, that the operations of our government have fully confirmed all the most flattering anticipations that were indulged in its favor.

To the support of these great principles my whole life has been devoted. My conduct, in many high and important trusts, is known to my country. If it has given me any claim to the confidence of my fellow citizens, I feel that they have not been unmindful of it. The same principles and zeal which you have approved in the review which you have taken of the past will continue to animate me in future.

For the kind reception which you have given me, in behalf of the citizens of Norfolk, I beg you to tender to them my sincere thanks, with my best wishes for their prosperity and welfare.

JAMES MONROE.

On Saturday, the 13th, we understand the president left Norfolk on his return to Washington, intending to call at Craney Island, Hampton, and Old Point Comfort.

#### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

##### FOREIGN.

###### RUSSIA.

By an official statement it appears, that there were burnt in Russia, after the retreat of the French, the bodies of two hundred and forty-three thousand six hundred and twelve men, and one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and forty-two horses.

###### GERMANY.

The following are the persons chosen to form the military committee of the German diet: The imperial Austrian minister, president of the diet, count Buol Schauenstein; the Prussian minister, count Vander Coltz; the Bavarian minister, baron Van Aretin; the Hanoverian minister, M. Von Matens; the Wertenburg minister, baron Wangensheine; the Danish minister for Holstein and Lauenburg, count Gyben; and the minister of Mecklenburgh, baron Van Plossin.

###### ENGLAND.

There being no important news from this country, at present, to gratify as much as possible those readers whose appetite is never satisfied without the taste of something British, we give the following, from a London paper:

*The British Monarchy*—The earl of Liverpool lately observed in the house of lords, that, since the death of the late princess Charlotte, the question which every man put to his neighbor in England, was, what was to become of the success-

sion to that, that, the President twelve and five sons was ters under ment no Mr. C. the royal could do contempt Clarence sion, if of public was that would put nat odious try. His arrangements sent inco insure his and grad not been not have into this for his pr it was pring for th there wa it was th the law p marriages ments an among pe one another The a that the was appr the splen monarchy sufficient

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sion to the throne? It was a remarkable fact that, though his majesty had been blessed by Providence with a numerous progeny, yet of his twelve children now living, namely, seven sons and five daughters, although the youngest of the sons was 44 years of age, and none of the daughters under 40, yet there were, at the present moment no living descendants of the royal family.

Mr. Canning, in the house of commons, urged the royal allowance, and observed, "That no man could doubt that it never would have been in the contemplation of his royal highness, the duke of Clarence, to contract the alliance under discussion, if it had not been pressed on him as an act of public duty. His royal highness's utmost wish was that he should be allowed such means as would prevent him from incurring debt, and in that odious way becoming a burden to his country. His royal highness had voluntarily, and by arrangements of his, set apart a portion of his present income, to pay the interests of his debts, to insure his life for the security of his creditors, and gradually to liquidate their amount. Had it not been for this alliance, therefore, he would not have required any aid from parliament; and into this alliance his royal highness entered, not for his private desire and gratification, but because it was pressed on him for the purpose of providing for the succession of the throne (a laugh.) If there was any thing ridiculous in this proposition, it was the state of the law which rendered it so; the law precluded the royal family from contracting marriages of liking, and into which those sentiments and excitements entered, which existed among persons who grew up in the knowledge of one another."

The allowance was refused, on the ground, that the enormous sum of one million of money was appropriated yearly, to the mere support of the splendour of the throne; which trappings of monarchy, as one of the members observed, were sufficient to establish a new commonwealth.

Since the above was in type we have received London dates through the New-York Commercial Advertiser to the 29th April, from which we make some extracts.

Bell's Messenger [of the 27th of April says, it is rumored that the Duke of Clarence has resolved to persevere in his determination of marriage with the Princess of Saxe Meiningen, notwithstanding the vote of the house of commons, if her serene highness shall continue her consent.

The marriage of the Duke of Kent with the Princess Dowager of Leiningen, is announced in the *Frankfort Gazette* of the 18th, in an authentic shape, as being positively decided upon. It is added, "that Privy Counsellor Baron Von Schonitz is gone to Stutgard, in order to make some arrangements on this subjects, as has also the British Ambassador to the court of Wirtemberg."

The Prince and Princess of Hesse Homberg, were to leave England for the Continent in the Month of May. Prince Leopold was to visit the Continent about the same time.

The committee who were appointed to superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte have concluded to construct the proposed temple of the Cenotoph on a scale sufficiently extensive to admit of its

being appropriated to the purposes of Divine Worship, and constituted a free church.

The Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor of Russia, was to visit London about the middle of May.

The Society for the encouragement of the Arts, are directing their attention to the best means of preventing forgeries of Bank Notes.

Advices from Italy mention that the Princess of Wales is in bad health, and that she has sold her estate on the Lake of Como.

Two of the vessels belonging to the expedition, which sailed for the North Pole on the 23d of April, were compelled to return on the 25th with the loss of anchors.

A fleet of Spanish Transports, with the officers and seamen of the Russian squadron recently sold to the Spanish government, touched at Deal on the 28th of April on their way to the Baltic.

The 35th regiment, under the command of Col. Lorenzo Moore, is ordered to embark for Quebec. The 98th, Col. Daniell, is ordered for Halifax.

From the report of the select committee on the poor laws, it appears that the average sum raised by assessment for the relief of the poor, in the three years ending in 1750, was only 730,135*l*. The average of three years ending in 1815, amounted to the enormous sum of 8,164,496*l*.

Accounts from China state, that a very serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Chinese authorities and the British traders, respecting reported smuggling by the county ships. Bonds had been demanded from the owners, which were refused.

*Funds and Stock*—London April 28, 12 o'clock— "There is no doubt that the whole plans of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will meet with complete success.

"The funds are advancing this morning, and from their continuing so much above the price at which the subscribers at the bank have the option of funding, a general opinion is entertained that the whole sum of twenty-seven millions will be funded.

"The 15 per cent. to be paid at the Bank to-day for the instalments of the Subscription is stated to be nearly completed."

LONDON, April 29.  
The following Treasury Notification has just been issued, relating to the bargain with the Subscribers to the new stock:—

*Treasury Chambers, April 28, 1818.*

Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have, upon the application of several of the Subscribers for converting 3 per Cent. Annuities into Annuities at the rate of 3½ per cent. consented to place persons who have subscribed 2000*l*. and less than 50,000*l*. 3 per Cent. Annuities, upon the same footing as persons who have subscribed above the latter sum, in regard to the period for making the transfer of 85*l*. per Cent. upon the sum subscribed.

They have also consented to postpone the payment of the instalment upon the exchequer bills which may be subscribed, to be funded at the following periods, viz:

15 per cent. on or before the 1st of August, 1818.

10 per cent. on or before the 3d of September.

20 per cent. on or before the 16th of October.

10 per cent. on or before the 27th of November.

10 per cent. on or before the 11th of December.  
10 per cent. on or before the 15th of January, 1819.

In case money should be paid in lieu of exchequer bills, in discharge of any of those instalments, one per cent. on such money payment, and interest at the rate of 2d. per cent. per diem, from the 1st day of August to the day of payment, must be paid according to the terms of the former notice.

## IRELAND.

The progress of the contagious fever in Ireland has been very desolating in many parishes.

## FRANCE.

*M. Fauides and the Budget.*—A London paper of the 28th of April, in speaking of the French affairs observes, "that the trial of the murderers of *M. Fauides*, has kept pace with the budget, and the two are so inseparably in our minds, that we do not imagine we shall ever hear of one without remembering the other. This murder is the most atrocious we have any record of. The deliberate extension of the living body of *Fauides* upon a table; the holding him with his face downwards, and his throat bare, over a pail; the cutting his throat, and receiving the blood in this vessel, that the floor might not be stained; the carrying out the body to throw it into a river, and the emptying of the pail upon an adjoining dunghill, are all so many horrible circumstances to which the annals of our criminal trials can produce no parallel, and altogether compose a murder worthy of the most energetic days of revolutionary France. One still more horrible circumstance, indeed, we have omitted in the above enumeration, namely, that the woman who held the pail, stirred up the blood with her hands, lest it should become clotted, and might not pour so clean from the wood. The burning alive of the Lynch family in Ireland, and the adding more straw to the flames, in proportion as the screams of the women and children were heard, is the only suitable parallel; but it does not appear that any women were concerned in this transaction. By what we can understand of the evidence *Madame Mansen*, who was in the house upon some intrigue, was discovered and brought from a remote chamber by *Bastide*, who, to render all secure, was about to murder her upon the spot, but was prevented by *Jausion*, who exacted from her an oath of secrecy. Gratitude to *Jausion*, as her deliverer, has given the character of mystery to her evidence, whilst *Bastide*, seeing the motive of her silence, and presuming too far upon it, dares her to the discovery, and insinuates his own innocence upon her silence.

The king of Prussia is expected to visit Paris in the month of August.

*Allied Armies.*—The Paris papers of the 26th of April, contain an official announcement of the approaching evacuation of the French territory, by the allied army, of the financial means provided for carrying it into effect, and of the speedy meeting of the allied sovereigns, for the purpose of fixing the precise time, and other preparatory circumstances. The sum required for the final liquidation of the claims of foreign powers, is reduced from sixteen hundred millions of francs, (about 66,663,600*l* sterling,) the amount of the original demand, to three hundred and twenty millions eight hundred thousand francs.

Louis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre—

To all present, greeting:

We have ordained, and do ordain, that the project of the law, the tenor of which follows, shall be presented to the chamber of deputies, by our ministers secretaries of state, in the departments of foreign affairs and finance, and by the seign count *Simeon* and Baron *Monnier*, counsellors of state, whom we charge to explain its motives, and support it in debate:

Article I. For the purpose of providing for the full and entire execution of the dispositions of the treaty of the 30th May, 1814, and the convention of the treaty of the 20th November, 1815, so far as concerns the payment of the debts contracted by France, anterior to that epoch, beyond their own actual territory, there shall be created and inscribed upon the grand book of the public debt, with interest from the 22d March, 1818, a perpetual rente of 16,040,000 francs, to meet a capital of 320,800,000 francs.

Art. II. There is opened in the ministry of finance a credit of twenty-four millions of rentes. In consequence the government is authorised to create and inscribe on the grand book of the public debt, in concurrence with this sum, rentes which may be employed only to complete the payment of the sums due to the allied powers, conformably with the 4th article of the treaty of the 20th November, 1815.

Art. III. An account shall be given in the session of what shall have been done in virtue of the above second article.

Given at our castle of the Thuilleries, the 25th of April, of the year of our Grace 1818, and the 23d of our reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(Signed) RICHELIEU.

FLORIDA.

We learn through the newspapers that general Jackson, on the 21st May, took possession of Pensacola; having made certain requisitions, which not being complied with, he carried the fortress by storm.

## DOMESTIC.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Moose Island.*—*Proceedings in Legislature.*—In Senate, June 8.—The secretary came in with the following message from his excellency the governor, viz.

"Gentlemen, &c.—This morning I received a letter from the honorable John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, stating that his Britannic majesty's government had given orders for the delivery to the United States, of *Moose*, *Dudley*, and *Frederick* islands, and that brigadier general *James Miller* had been, by order of the president of the United States, authorized to receive possession of the same, in their name, suggesting, at the same time, that it would be satisfactory to the president, should an officer of the state be appointed to attend at the surrender of the territory. A copy of a letter of the secretary of state will herewith be laid before you.

JOHN BROOKS.

"Council chamber, June 6."

The message was read, and committed to Messrs Quincy and King. The house joined Messrs Balch, of Lubec, Treat, of Bangor, and Jarvis, of Ellsworth.

The committee on the subject of the delivery



of Moose Island, &c. reported a resolve, authorizing his excellency, the governor, to appoint such an officer of the militia of this commonwealth, as he may deem suitable, and take such other measures in relation thereto, as in his judgment the interest and dignity of the commonwealth may require.

**Massachusetts' Claims.**—The committee to whom was referred the claims of this state against the United States has made a report thereon, which has been accepted in both branches of the legislature; and his excellency the governor was authorized to cause to be delivered to the hon. H. G. Otis and the hon. Prentiss Mellen, senators of the United States, or either of them, such accounts, documents, and papers, as may be necessary to support the claim of the commonwealth against the United States, for the use of the senators and Representatives in congress from this state. And the senators and representatives in congress from Massachusetts are instructed and requested to attend to, and use their best endeavors to prosecute the said claim, so that a fair and equitable adjustment thereof may be speedily obtained.

A report made to the house of representatives of the United States from the Massachusetts delegation, at the late session of congress, was communicated to the legislature, and which, although not acted on, will in course come under consideration at an early day of the next meeting of congress, and we doubt not will be supported with that zeal and ability to which the subject is so well entitled.

#### NEW YORK.

**Singular Phenomenon.**—The Westchester Herald of June 9 says, "Some time last week Mr. John Lacoek, of this place, a gentleman of undoubted integrity and veracity, while splitting a cedar tree into quarters, for posts, discovered in the heart of it a *living toad*, about half grown; the cavity in which it was lodged was but merely large enough to contain it, and there was not even the smallest communication from the cavity for the circulation of any air—the tree was perfectly solid, and from its size is supposed to be of twenty or thirty years growth. As soon as the tree was quartered, the toad (conscious of having regained its liberty) instantly leaped from its confinement, and still lives. Similar instances have been reported, but whether in consequence of the reality of such a phenomenon having been doubted, or for some other cause, we have no recollection to have seen the opinion of any naturalist, accounting for the possibility of a toad's getting into a solid piece of wood, or how it can exist while there. Should any one be pleased to furnish a communication upon the subject, it will no doubt afford a great satisfaction to the curious."

From the New York Columbian, June 5.

#### INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

The progress of the work which is to connect the tide waters of the Hudson with the inland seas of the west, is advancing with more rapidity than was at first anticipated by the advocates of the vast undertaking. Already has every difficulty been overcome by the ingenuity and enterprise of our fellow citizens. The most sceptical are compelled to yield their former opinions, and the facts are so staring and palpable that any longer to doubt of success is worse than folly.

The commissioners are pressed for contracts,

on terms within their estimate, by persons of great respectability and adequate responsibility. The line is not marked out with precision to an extent sufficient to meet the offers. But every exertion is making to give opportunities to those who are so desirous of engaging in the grand achievement.

Some serious doubts in relation to the impediments in the canal by ice and frost, have been removed by facts and experience the last spring. The embankments have received no injury by the severity of frost. The angle of the sides of the canal is found to be so properly inclined as to succeed to the most perfect security against the inclemency of the winter season.

The ice on those sections excavated, was found to be completely dissolved before it was in the Mohawk river, on the Oneida lake, and on lake Ontario. When boats could not navigate in either of these, the waters in the canal at Rome were entirely dissolved, and boats were plying. The reason of this is now self evident. The waters running into the canal are from springs, and the earth also imparts a portion of heat to the ice formed in these trenches. The fact is, however, important, and undeniably true. Many other valuable and important results have transpired, and have been carefully noted during the last spring.

In a part of the line passing through the town of Manlius, in the county of Onondago, the contractors have cut into two separate mines or beds of gypsum. The quality is of the best kind, and of an inexhaustible quantity—professional, and other well informed gentlemen, who have examined this gypsum, pronounce it the most pure of any heretofore discovered. The ease of taking it from the beds may be readily conceived, and the expense of transportation will be so moderate down the canal to the Mohawk, that it can be furnished at Schenectady for five dollars per ton, so soon as the middle section is completed. The commissioners have the fullest confidence in asserting that the distance from Utica to Salina (or about 70 miles) will be excavated and embanked this season, and the most sanguine hopes are entertained that the next summer will enable boats to ply through the distance of nearly one hundred miles, from Seneca river to Utica. In the distance now in a progressive state, the commissioners apprehended difficulties in passing through the Camillus swamp, and estimated the expense at fifty cents the cubic yard. There are persons willing to contract for the most difficult portions of this passage through the swamp, at 14 cents per cubic yard, thus making a saving of fifty thousand dollars. This amount, with several others, will enable the commissioners to appropriate several incidental expenses to contingent and unforeseen difficulties, keeping the whole expenditure within their original calculation.

The completion of the middle section will open an intercommunication, taking in about eighty miles of the Mohawk river, of about two hundred and thirty miles—adjacent to and connected with the most fertile and productive country in the state—the advantages to be derived from these facilities of exports and imports cannot be too highly estimated.

The nature of the earth is found to be such as to preclude, in a great measure (and probably entirely) the necessity of puddling. The tenacity of the earth through which the water passes is so favorable that no wasteage is experienced of

any consequence; and such is the abundance of the supply, that a great deal can be spared without inconvenience. After the water is suffered to run into the trenches for a few days, a sediment is formed, which is nearly water tight—a fact which is of importance in several points of view.

The northern canal is in such a state as to warrant the making of contracts. One of the commissioners has been on the line, and made engagements for an extent equal to about twenty miles, to be excavated and embanked this season.

The grandeur and utility of the undertaking of this stupendous work, attracts the attention, and receives the applause of the great men of the world. Our ministers abroad are continually applying to for particulars and details on this subject, and, it gives us great pleasure to add, that these public functionaries are studious to possess themselves of all the necessary information, and to give it their animated and patriotic support. His excellency Richard Rush, near the court of St. James (in England) views the completing of the canal, commenced under the patronage, and managed under the munificent liberality of our state administration, with the eye of a statesman and philosopher. It is the theme of his praise and patriotic conversation, whenever opportunities offer.

**Canal Loan.**—The commissioners of the canal fund have advertised that they will, until the 15th day of July next, receive sealed proposals for a loan to the state of \$250,000, to be paid in two instalments—the first on the 1st day of August, and the second on the 1st day of October next. The rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal to be reimbursed at the pleasure of the government, at any time after the 1st day of July, 1837. The interest to be paid at the Manhattan Bank in New York, and at the State Bank in this city. [*Albany Daily Advertiser.*]

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

**Two seventy-fours.**—The Philadelphia papers say, orders have been received in that city from the navy department to lay down the keels of two seventy-four gun ships.

**Contrast.**—The post coach, one day at least in the last month, arrived from Philadelphia to New York, at about half past three o'clock, making the whole time occupied on the route, ten hours and thirty minutes. By this arrangement the Philadelphia morning papers are received at New York in the afternoon of the day of publication; and the New York papers transmitted in the same manner to Philadelphia.

The following is extracted from an old paper printed at Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin, and when contrasted with the above, will show the astonishing improvement made in the communication between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, in something less than a century:

December 9, 1729.

"Communication between New York and Philadelphia. N. B. While the post to New York continues his fortnight stages, which he has now begun, we shall publish a whole sheet once a week as usual, and not a half sheet twice a week as we have lately done."

#### GEORGIA.

**Chehaw Expedition.**—So much has been already said respecting the Chehaw expedition, that

we almost loathe the subject—We touch it now with reluctance, and we hope for the last time.

The effervescence of public feeling having in some measures subsided, it might be well to enquire, whether a factitious importance has not been given to this affair—whether a greater degree of excitement has not been produced, than is warranted by the occurrence, deeply as it is to be lamented!—What are the facts?

Early in March, General Jackson was requested by the Governor to station a sufficient military force on the frontier, to protect the most exposed parts against the murderous incursions of the Indians. He neglected to do so, and did not even return an answer to the application, although the alarm which prevailed at the time was so great that the inhabitants were abandoning their homes and flying to the interior for safety. Placed in this embarrassing situation, and being importuned for relief by those menaced with danger, the Governor organized an expedition against *Pelemma's* and *Hoppony's* towns, which from their known hostility, Gen. Jackson himself directed the friendly warriors, on their return home, to destroy. The officer charged with the execution of the enterprize, from ignorance, or some other cause, attacked the Chehaw village, laid it in ashes, and killed ten of its inhabitants.

This is a plain history of the transaction. And yet, we are told by General Jackson and others it is an offence of such enormity, as to be without a parallel in history—a deed of so black a dye, that it will cast an eternal stigma on the character of the state. How absurd!

In our subsequent columns will be found the documents relative to the release of Capt. Wright by the civil authority, from the military arrest of General Jackson, who had ordered him to be taken to Fort-Hawkins and confined in irons till the determination of the President should be known. The circumstance has excited considerable enquiry, and given rise to much difference of opinion. Some blame, others commend, the interference of the court. If Capt. Wright were not in the service of the United States at the time he commanded the Chehaw expedition, Gen. Jackson unquestionably had nothing to do with him—and that he was not, is proved we think conclusively by the fact, that *the quota of militia to which he belonged, was detached for the sole purpose of assisting in the reduction of Amelia Island, and not to perform a tour of duty on the frontier or in the Indian nation, which was never contemplated, we are certain, by either the general government or the Executive of this state, at the time these troops were called for and detailed. As soon therefore as Amelia Island was occupied, the requisition of the President being complied with, they were entitled to their discharge. Their being afterwards ordered into service, by an officer of the regular army, and kept several months, without the consent of the Governor, was a flagrant violation of his authority, and would probably have been resisted as such in the first instance, but for the complying disposition which Georgia has always manifested towards the United States. Being unjustly detained, the Executive had an undoubted right to withdraw the whole, or any part of the detachment, whenever it should be deemed expedient to do so. Hence, Captain Wright is responsible to the military authority of*

the state, and to that alone, for his conduct, unless a civil prosecution be instituted against him for murder, which would elicit the facts, and probably be as good a course as any.—That he ought to be brought before some tribunal, and if guilty punished, we are clearly of opinion.

The Chehaw Indians, we are informed, estimate the property lost in the destruction of their town, at eight thousand dollars. The entire Creek Nation will meet at Fort Mitchell on the 7th of this month, to take the affair into consideration. An intemperate letter, we learn, has been received by the Governor from General Jackson, to which a spirited answer has been returned—and a formal demand of Capt. Wright's person has been also made, with which we presume the Governor will not comply, if at all, till he hears from the President, to whom he has written on the subject. [Geo. Jour.]

*Extract from the talk of General William M<sup>r</sup> Intosh, commanding the Creek Warriors, on his arrival at Coweta from the late campaign against the Hostiles, to Major General Jackson, dated*

FORT-MITCHELL, May 5, 1818.

"My friend—When I returned to my town, I heard with regret that my uncle [Howard] and family had been murdered, and that their town was destroyed. If an Indian kills a white man, I will have him punished—if a white man kills an Indian, he ought to be punished. I wish you to find out who has done this murder, and let me know what those Indians have done that made the white men kill our people."

*Messrs. Grantlands*—Considerable excitement having been produced by the arrest of Captain Wright, and his subsequent discharge, you are requested to publish the annexed documents relating thereto, for the information of the public:

*Head Quarters, Division of the South,*

May 7th, 1818.

Sir—You will send or deliver personally, as you may deem most advisable, the enclosed talk to Kinnard, with instructions to explain the substance to the Chehaw Warriors.\*

You will proceed thence to Hartford in Georgia, and use your endeavours to arrest and deliver over in irons to the military, authority at Fort Hawkins, Capt. Wright of the Georgia militia, who has been guilty of the outrage against the women and sepanuated men of the Chehaw village. Should Wright have left Hartford, you will call upon the Governor of Georgia to aid you in his arrest.

To enable you to execute the above order, you are authorised to take in company with you the Tennesseans that went from here lately for Fort Scott, and await, if you think it necessary, the arrival of the Georgians now on march under Major Porter. You will direct the officer commanding Fort Hawkins to keep Capt. Wright in close confinement until the will of the President be known.

The accompanying letters for the Secretary of war, and Governor of Georgia, you will take charge of until you reach a post-office.

(Signed)

ANDREW JACKSON,

*Major Gen. com'g.*

Major John M. Davis, Asst. Ins. Gen.

\* The substance of this talk was, that the Chehaws should not attempt to take any satisfaction themselves for the outrage committed on them; that their father, the President of the United States, would see them justified, to whom he has reported the circumstance.

DUBLIN, GEO. 24th May, 1818.

Sir—I am directed by Major General Andrew Jackson, Com'g the Division of the South, to arrest you, and conduct you to Fort Hawkins, where you are to remain until the pleasure of the President of the United States be known on your case.

You will therefore, consider yourself in arrest, and proceed accordingly.

By order—I am respectfully yours, &c.

JOHN M. DAVIS, Asst. Ins.

*Gen. U. S. Army.*

Capt. Obed Wright, Georgia militia.

CHAMBERS, 28th May, 1818.

Present their honors.

Robert Wynn,  
William Bivin, &  
James Fleming. } *Justices*

The court met for the purpose of hearing Obed Wright, who was brought up before them upon a writ of habeas corpus, which is as follows:

GEORGIA, Baldwin county.

*To any Justice of the Inferior court.*

The petition of Obed Wright sheweth, that he is detained in confinement by Maj. Davis, an officer in the United States service, and he therefore prays the benefit of a habeas corpus, to enquire into the cause of his confinement and detention.

SEABORN JONES.

*Attorney for petitioner.*

May 28th 1818.

GEORGIA, Baldwin county.

*To Major Davis, an officer in the United States service*

It appearing from the petition of Obed Wright, that he is now kept in custody by you, and he having prayed a writ of habeas corpus, you are therefore hereby commanded that you bring before me, at the court house of this county, by the hour of eleven o'clock of the forenoon of this day, the body of the said Obed Wright, by whatever he may be known, with you, together with the cause of his commitment and detention, that he may be dealt with according to law. Fail not, and have you then and there this writ.

Given under my hand this 28th May, 1818.

WILLIAM BIVINS J. I. C.

*Habeas Corpus.*—By the constitution of the United States and of the State of Georgia.

Milledgeville, 28th May, 1818.

I have the said Obed Wright in court, together with the cause of his commitment and detention.

JOHN M. DAVIS.

*Asst. Ins. Gen. U. S. Army.*

Maj. John M. Davis, Assistant Inspector General of the United States Army, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus this day served on him, having produced the body of said Obed Wright, mentioned in the habeas corpus, before the court, together with the cause of his confinement and detention: And the court, on consideration deeming that no sufficient cause is shown for detention—on motion, ordered that he be discharged forthwith.

(Signed)

ROBERT WYNN  
WILLIAM BIVINS  
JAMES FLEMING

## GEORGIA, Baldwin county.

I, Thomas H. Kenan, clerk of the inferior court of said county, do hereby certify that the preceding pages contain a true copy of the proceedings on the trial of Obed Wright, in consequence of his confinement and detention, &c.

Given under my hand and seal, this 28th May, 1818. THOMAS H. KENAN, CLK. I. C.

*Savannah June 6*—Arrived at Tybee yesterday morning the United States schooner Lynx, Lieutenant commandant John R. Madison. Captain John H. Elton, formerly of the Saranac, came passenger in her. We are happy to see among us this gallant and distinguished officer. We understand, Captain E. had some time since requested to be released from his command, which has been granted, and he is now on his way to the north. Captain Dallas, who went through this city a week since, had arrived at St. Mary's, and has taken command of the Saranac—We presume it is the intention of Captain Elton to resume the command in the course of a few months—he has had some active and arduous duties to perform, and we wish him a speedy restoration to health.

The United States' ship John Adams, Commodore Henley, was to sail for New-York in a few days, to change her armament. Captain Dallas, with the Saranac, Prometheus, Finch, Lynx, Mason, and gun vessel 168 remain on the station.

An affray took place at St. Mary's, in which several of the officers of the army and navy with a number of citizens were engaged. Col. Hopkins, and several others, were wounded. We have not learnt the origin of the dispute, neither do we know any of the particulars of this unpleasant rencontre.

*Supposed treaty of Alliance*—The Augusta Chronicle of the 3d inst. says,

The following fact is probably not generally known. We publish it under the expectation of eliciting more information on the subject.

When Woodbine and Nichols were on their return to England, after the late war with that country, they touched at *Amelia Island*, where they remained a few days. They were accompanied by the Prophet Francis, who was recently hung at St. Marks. During their stay at Amelia, Woodbine put into the hands of an Englishman, (who resided on the Island) for perusal, a *Treaty of Alliance offensive and defensive*, between his Britannic Majesty and the Lower Creeks. As loyal subjects of the "fast anchored isle," certain strange privileges were to be guaranteed to them, among which were a free and uninterrupted navigation of St. Mary's and Apalachicola. Francis was going on to ratify the Treaty, which was signed by himself and three other Chiefs.

Whether this act of Woodbine and Nichols was recognized by the British government, we are unable to say—But we are strongly induced to believe it was, from the circumstance of Francis returning with the commission of Brigadier General in the English service.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PRESIDENT of the United States returned to the city on Wednesday last, from his tour of view of the waters of the Chesapeake. He was accompanied by about thirty miles below, and was taken up in the boat by sailors.

The secretary of war, Mr. CALHOUN, we learn did not return to Norfolk, with the president from Elizabeth city, N. C. but continued his journey to his former residence in South Carolina. The secretary of the navy, Mr. CROWE, in lieu of, took passage from Norfolk for Baltimore, where he has arrived in safety.

The New York papers inform us that the ship Foster, from London, has brought out a hog which weighs fifteen hundred pounds. This, we take it, must be of the Cobbet breed.

*Fire in the woods.* The Quebec papers state that much damage has recently been done in that district by fire in the woods. Several log houses have been burned, and the settlers saved their lives with difficulty.

By the London papers of the 7th May, we learn that the celebrated Lavalette, has resided in Scotland for some time past, and that he is now in London. The duke of Wellington and suit was landed at Dover on the 2d May, on their way from France to London.

The papers state that the United States' frigate Guerrier, has undergone a thorough repair at Boston, and is prepared for a voyage to St. Petersburg, whither she is to carry Mr. Campbell, our minister to Russia. It is expected he will leave this city for Boston in a few days.

*Legislature of Massachusetts*, was prorogued on the 13th instant, to the 2d Wednesday of January next. During their late session, the general court, (as the legislature is termed,) have passed 35 acts, and a great number of resolves. But the great body of the most important business was referred to the next winter session.

*Hail Storms*—The present season has been more remarkable for hail than any preceeding for many years past. Besides the one experienced here sometime since, several have visited many other parts of the country, doing much damage to vegetation, glass windows, and in some instances to animals, through the upper part of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. At Winchester hail stones have been represented as of a very large size, and also at Hagerstown, Maryland. At Chambersburg Pennsylvania, on the 9th instant, it is said in the papers of that place, they fell in great quantity, much larger than hen eggs, many of them measuring from six to eleven inches in circumference, round and smooth. A revd. Mr. Hoffman, who was exposed to the whole of it, at the place where the storm appeared to be severest, assert, that some fell apparently as large as his fist, and that they generally appeared as large as goose eggs. The Editor of the Pittsburg Mercury, in his paper of the 12th inst. says that on the Sunday previous they were visited with a severe fall of hail, he being about two miles from home, measured several from 6 to 8 inches in circumference, and one in particular, two hours after it had fallen, and after he had carried it two miles in his hand measured between 8 and 9 inches round.

## ERRATA.

Page 289, 2d col. 25th line, for *milius*, read *milice*.

Page 395, 1st col. 20th line, for *abrogation*, read *abnegation*.

Same page, 1st col. 22d line, for *absolutely*, read *abstractedly*.

Same page, 1st col. 30th line, for *would not*, read *could not*.